State Library

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. SAUNDERS, Esq., Murphey, N. C.
T. P. SILER, Esq., Franklin.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There is a *standing notice* in our columns, to the effect that our customers are required to settle promptly once a year. The year is drawing to a close, and comparatively few have paid anything. We would gladly refrain from alluding to this subject, but the necessity is upon us. We have labored faithfully through the year for our customers, and beg to remind them that we expect all to square up between this and the first day of January. We need—badly need—every dollar that is due us; and we MUST have it, if it can be had. In the prosecution of our business we have incurred heavy responsibilities, and they must be met. This is not intended for any particular class of men, but for EVERY MAN who is indebted to us, be the amount much or little.

Those at a distance can remit by mail.—A statement of account will be promptly furnished to any who may not know how they stand on our Books, if they will inform us to that effect.

We are not very expert in writing DUNS, never having had much practice, and no taste whatever for the business. We assure all concerned, however, that we are in earnest when we say that all who fail to pay by the time specified may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Officers, with instructions to make the money by the shortest legal process. We cannot afford to furnish a paper to any but such as pay promptly for it; and those who refuse to do so will find their names stricken from our list.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

All who are in arrears for this year now owe us $3, but if they will send us $4 between this time and the 1st of January we will receipt them for 1858-'59. We hope this liberal proposition will be universally responded to.

PREMIUMS!

For the purpose of inciting our friends to renewed efforts to increase the circulation of the "NEWS," we offer below a handsome list of Premiums. Our's is the only Democratic paper in the District, and we appeal to our brother Democrats to go to work and give us a handsome increase of subscribers, and at the same time put a valuable Premium in their own pocket. We think we can say without vanity that we furnish a larger quantity of local, foreign and general news than any paper in Western Carolina.

For the largest list of subscribers, not less than 75, we will give a beautiful Double Cased Gold Lever Watch, worth

$100!

For the second highest, not less than 50, we will give an elegant Double Cased Silver Lever Watch, worth

$35!

For the third highest, not less than 40, we will give

20 Gold Dollars!

For the fourth highest, not less than 25, we will give

10 Gold Dollars!

For the fifth highest, not less than 15, we will give

5 Gold Dollars!

The lists to be sent in by the 1st day of February, 1859, and the cash, at our regular advance rates, in every instance to accompany the names. The names may, (and we would prefer this course) be sent to us as fast as obtained. A faithful account will be kept and on the 1st of February the names of the successful contestants will be announced, and the Premiums paid.

Now go to work, if you would win a prize. It is a "free fight," and we invite all to pitch in.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The January No. of this elegant magazine is already on our table. It is a brilliant number, perfectly radient with gems of art and literature. If you don't believe us, ask our "better half" what she thinks of "Godey." She is a better judge than we, and declares it is a "gem."

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—John Letcher, Esq., has been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Governor of Virginia.

COUNTERFEITS.—Counterfeit bills on the Georgia Rail Road and Banking Company of the denomination of $50, are in circulation. The Cashier reports that the signatures are engraved in close imitation of the genuine.

☞Every man in China must pay his debts at the beginning of the year, and also at the time of a religious festival, about the middle of the year. If unable to settle at these times, his business stops until his debts are paid. Very good.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 10—No. 23.] ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1858. [WHOLE No. 491.

REVIVAL.—The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette of the 26th ult., says: "Several weeks ago, a revival commenced in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in this city, under Rev. Mr. Templeton's charge, and services were continued in that and other churches until last Sabbath night. We learn that between thirty and forty professed religion."

☞The telegraph wire from Goldsboro' to Raleigh has been completed and is now in fine working order.

OCOEE BANK.—The Tennessee papers are publishing the statement of the Ocoee Bank, made under oath, by its Cashier. It shows the Bank to be in a sound and healthy condition.

☞The Supreme Court of Tennessee has just decided that the use, in public, of a single oath, is an indictable offence.

BAPTIZED IN THE RIVER JORDAN.—An accomplished young lady, from Albermarle, Virginia, was baptized recently in the river Jordan, by Dr. James T. Barclay, missionary in Jerusalem.

RIGHTEOUS NEW ENGLAND.— The Boston Journal says: "The number of persons now confined in the jail in this city on the charge of murder, is far greater than at any previous period since the settlement of the town of Boston."

☞In Vermont recently a young man flogged his brother severely for preventing his father from hanging himself. On being remonstrated with for whipping his brother for saving his father's life, he replied: "I wanted him to know that it was his business *to let father have his own way!*"

A FAMILY OF BROTHERS IN JAIL.—The Gallipolis *Dispatch* says that Hugh, Thomas A. and Robert Clark, brothers, are all in the jail of that county, the first being charged with passing counterfeit money, and the others for setting the Court House on fire on the 9th inst.

ENLARGED.—The Express, published at Statesville, by E. B. Drake, Esq., has been considerably enlarged and improved. It is a well conducted paper.

HIGH.—At a sale of negros a few days ago, at Milton, in Caswell county, a negro man (by no means a No. 1 hand) sold for $1,400. A woman (unsound) brought $1,045, and a child three years old was knocked off at $500. Other negros brought corresponding prices.

☞An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of Justice of the Peace, had his first case of marriage. He said to the man:

"Vell, you vants to be marrit, do you?—Vell, you lovesh dis voman so goot as any voman you have ever seen?"

"Yes," answered the man.

Then turning to the woman—

"Vell, do you love dis man so better as any man you have ever seen?"

She hesitated a little, when he said—

"Vell, vell, do you like him so well as to be his vife?"

"Yes, yes," she answered.

"Vell, dat is all any reasonable man could expect. So you are marrit; I pronounce you man and vife."

The man asked the Justice what was to pay.

"Noting—shust noting at all; you are velcome to it, if it vill do you any goot."

What it is to "Run for Congress."

Gen. James Ashley, Congressman elect from the Fifth Ohio district, made a speech at Toledo a few nights ago, in which he said:

'I have labored as I never labored before in my life—although I am known as a worker. Entering the contest in a district comprising ten counties, the largest in the State—and with a majority of three hundred against us, I have successfully concluded a canvass which I believe unequalled in point of labor in this or any other State, making, as I have inside of sixty working days, ninety-nine speeches, averaging in length two and a half hours each, and traveling in buggies, on horse back, and on foot over fourteen hundred miles, to say nothing of trips by railroad.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.—When the wind moves at the rate of one mile an hour, it is hardly perceptible; at two miles an hour, it fans us as the gentle zephyr; at six it becomes a pleasant wind. From ten to twenty, it becomes high; and thirty to fifty, characterize storms from light to hard; at eighty miles an hour, it becomes a hurricane, and at 100, a tornado.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature the other day to allow a colored woman, now free in Liberia, to return to slavery.

GOOD MANNERS.

Their Want and Influence.

From the report of Rev. A. Smith, Commissioner of the Ohio Public Schools, we extract the following:

There are not a few who are accustomed to associate the idea of politeness with pretension of hypocricy; and this erroneous opinion exerts an unfortunate influence upon the manners and social bearing of millions. I say unfortunate influence, for the reason that every cause of coarseness and vulgarity deserves to be deeply deplored.

Few characteristics are worthy of higher estimation than true politeness, dignified and genteel deportment; and that none should mistake my intention, let me remark that by the term politeness, I mean something far higher and nobler than many seem to attach to the idea. There is much that passes with the ignorant and dishonest as politeness which deserves not the name, and should find no advocate among sober and intelligent people. To bow with grace and smile with complaisance; to assume a manner of suavity and kindness which has no benevolence, no heart in it; to put on the manner of courteous bearing merely to serve a purpose, and to lay it aside when the occasion that called it forth has passed by, is the mere counterfeit of the manners of well bred and genteel society.—Dancing masters, fops and flirts may be excused for this spurious style of politeness, but that which respectable and intelligent people should possess, and which should be taught in all our schools, it is as unlike this as gold is unlike its cheapest counterfeit. It has its origin in the heart. It is the development and exercise of outward manifestation, the practical application of the royal law, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them." As we wish others to treat us with respect, showing a regard for our feelings and a desire for our happiness, so should be our manner toward them.—This spirit will ever induce genuine courtesy and politeness, as a characteristic of human intercourse; and the possession and exercise of this spirit among the people would go far to insure the highest well being of society.—Dissension, strife, bitterness and numberless other sources of misery would seldom rise.

But the tendency of things at the present day is not in the direction of this temper and tone of bearing, but decidedly the reverse.—And in this respect, as in regard to health, manifestly there has been rapid progress in the wrong direction during the last twenty years.

Phrenologists affirm that the organ of reverence is much less prominently developed upon the crania of our youth than upon those of their parents. However, this may be, it requires but little investigation to make the discovery that Young America acknowledges no superiors within the circle of his acquaintance. He has heard so much nonsense in regard to the unparalleled greatness and glory of the American people, their wisdom and power, their vast overwhelming superiority to all other nations, that he has come to the absurd conclusion that "We are the people, and wisdom will die with us." And, unfortunately for him, he has in some way deducted the conclusion that among all the thirty millions of the wise men and heroes who make up this great nation, no one is quite so wise and heroic as his individual self. This elevated self estimation leads him to take on airs not at all expressive of respect for the opinions of others. To treat them deferentially would be to treat himself with indignity. This temper or necessity leads to coarseness and rudeness of bearing, to gross violations of true courtesy, of genuine politeness.

In regard to this matter the schools of our land have not been faultless. The new race of teachers doubtless have done much to foster this evil. People who are now forty years of age very well remember that in their school days the practice of politeness, in form at least, was a requirement which none could disregard with impunity. No body entertained such just and appreciative ideas of the virtue which there is in the rod and ferule as he who had been guilty of what the teacher held to be an infraction of the rules of good manners. When going to or returning from school, if the children met any persons that were their elders, they ranged themselves in a line upon one side of the road and made obeisance. And when out in the streets during their recess, however vociferously interested in their past times, no traveler made his appearance whose approach did not cause an immediate hush of voices and suspension of exciting sports. The tribute of a bow was cheerfully paid, and not till he had passed beyond their immediate neighborhood did they resume their plays. When they entered or left the school-room, when they took and retired from the place of recitation, the bow and the curtsy were the preliminary and finale of the performance.

Although this practice, in itself considered, was of little worth, yet, as a token of respectfulness, as a sign of good-will, it was of high value. It was an outward manifestation or symbol of an inward state or spirit which it would be well for all to possess, and which should be assiduously cultured in the minds of the young.

But where, in all our land, does this good old practice now prevail? Where are the evidences in our children of the possession of that spirit of kind respect and appropriate regard for their superiors in years and wisdom? Who does not know that bows and curtsies, on the part of our boys and girls, are obsolete both in idea and in practice, and are numbered with the lost arts of the ancients? It has been remarked that "there are thousands of boys in this great country not one of whom has ever made a bow, unless when he had occasion to dodge a snowball, brickbat, or a boulder."

Some eight or ten winters since, ex Gov. Everett, of Massachusetts, with the late Amos Lawrence, was in a sleigh riding into Boston. As they approached a schoolhouse a score of young boys rushed into the street to enjoy their afternoon recess. Said the Governor to his friend, "Let us observe whether these boys make obedience to us, as we were taught fifty years ago." At the same time he expressed the fear that habits of civility were less practiced than formerly. As they passed the school-house all question and doubt upon the subject received a speedy, if not a satisfactory settlement; for each one of those twenty juvenile New Englanders did his best at snowballing the wayfaring dignitaries.

This is perhaps an extreme instance of the unfortunate change which fifty years have wrought in the habits of the young. In the language of Mr. Northend, the distinguished Principal of the Connecticut State Normal School, "That more regard should be manifested by the young to rules of etiquette and courtesy must be admitted by every observing mind. There is too little reverence for age and authority; too slight a respect to law of both man and God. The transition from boyhood to imagined manhood is altogether too rapid, as by it the son is too often placed above the parent, and taught to become wiser, in their own estimation, than their teacher. Boys, in their undue anxiety to become men, are neither men nor boys, but form a now peculiar race."

The Infidel's Confidence in Christianity.

Mr. B———, a young gentleman of fine talents, was years ago a chief clerk in a bank in Virginia. He was a good scholar, and a courageous and honest young man, but was the leader of an infidel club, and had nearly succeeded in throwing from his mind the last shackles of what he used to call the "nursery superstitions," which was the religion his pious mother had taught him.

On one occasion upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in bank bills had to be carried to Kentucky, and he was selected to carry it. As he was obliged to pass through a part of the country where highway robberies and even murder were said to be frequent, he arranged to pass it in the daytime. But he took the wrong road, and having lost himself, was glad to find a shelter anywhere. He rode about along time in the forest, amid the darkness and chilliness of a starless October night.

At length he saw a dim light, and pushed his horse forward until he come to a poor, wretched looking log cabin. It was now near ten o'clock. He knocked and was admitted by a woman who told him she and her children were alone—her husband had gone out hunting; but she was certain he would return, as he always came according to promise. The young man's feelings may well be imagined. Here he was with a large sum of money alone; and perhaps in the house of one of those robbers whose name was the terror of the whole country. He could go no further—what was to be done? The woman gave him his supper, and proposed his retiring to rest. But no, he could not think of permitting himself thus easily to fall into the hands of robbers. He took out his pistols, examined the priming, and determined to sell his life as dear as he could.

In the meantime the man of the house returned; he was rather a fierce, uncouth looking hunter; he had on a dirty skin hunting-shirt and bear skin cap, and seemed to be much fatigued, and in no very talkative mood, all of which boded our young infidel no good. He asked the stranger if he did not wish to retire; he told him no, he would sit by the fire all night. The man of the house urged him. But no he could not think of such a thing. He was terribly alarmed, and expected this would be his last night on earth. His infidel principles gave him little comfort. His fears grew into perfect agony. What was to be done?

At length the rough backwoodsman rose up and reached over the stranger's head to a little shelf, took down an old book, and said, "Well, stranger, if you wont go to bed, I will; but it is my custom always to read a chapter of God's word before I go to bed."—

A load was at once removed from him. Though vowing himself an infidel, he now had full confidence in the Bible; he was at once safe; he felt the man who kept an old Bible in the house, and read it, and bent his knees before his Maker, would do him no harm. He listened to the prayers of the good man, and at once dismissed his fears, and lay down in that rude cabin and slept as calmy as he did under his father's roof.

From that day he has ceased to revile the Bible. In after years he became a Christian, and often related these facts to show that no man can be an infidel in principle.—*American Messenger.*

☞A valiant author has published a book in which he advocates the little job of converting the Arabian desert into an ocean.—The author argues that the great valley extending from the southern depression of the Lebanon range to the head of the Gulf of Akaba, the eastern branch of the head of the Red Sea, has been once an ocean. It is in many places 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and in it are situated the Dead Sea, and the Sea of Tiberias. He believes that this ocean, being cut off from the Red Sea by the rise of the land at the southern extremity, and being only fed by small streams, gradually became dried by solar evaporation. He proposes, therefore, to cut a canal of adequate size, from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the Dead Sea, and another from the Mediterranean, near Mount Carmel, across the plain of Esdrae on to the fissure in the mountain range of Lebanon.—By this means the Mediterranean would rush in, with a fall of 1300 feet, fill up the valley, and substitute an ocean of two thousand square miles in extent, for a barren, useless desert.

CORN.—The corn crop has turned out well in Tennessee, and is selling at Knoxville for 33 cents per bushel.

Report of the Post-Master General.

We are indebted to the Post Office Department for the Annual Report of the Post Master General. It is an ably compiled document and exhibits a thorough acquaintance, by the Head of the Department, with all the minor details of the transactions that come under his jurisdiction.

After giving a sufficient and satisfactory statement of the new routes established, and the improvement of others previously known, the Post Master General comes to the expenses of the Department. These, he says, have regularly increased over and above its revenues ever since the reduction of postages.—He says, however, that it would be obviously erroneous to suppose that this charge upon the Treasury is to progress in a ratio proportionate to what it has been for the last few years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California and the other Pacific States and Territories. Except one other route, from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to settle, in Washington Territory, no other is now thought of as being likely to become necessary. The estimate for the transportation of the mails for the next fiscal year, 1859 '60, when completed, over and above the anticipated revenues, may therefore be regarded as the maximum which will probably be required for some time to come.

He suggests that an act should be passed explanatory of the act of 1843, the effect of such an act contemplating simply the actual transportation of regular mail matters instead of costly conveyances for passengers and freight, and says that if it be desired to relieve the treasury, it will be necessary not only to reduce expenses by disconnecting the mails from the transportation of passengers and freight, but to increase the revenue by the imposition of rates of postage approaching more nearly the value or cost of transportation and delivery of letters and printed matter.

The whole number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th June last was 27,977, of which 400 are of the class denominated presidential. The number established during the last fiscal year was 2,121, and the number discontinued 730, being an increase of 1,391. The number of postmasters appointed during the year was 8,234.—Of these 4,595 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignation, 393 by removals, 278 by deaths, 292 by change of names and sites, and 2,121 on establishment of new offices. The whole number of offices on the 1st of December, 1858, was 28,573.

The total expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, amounted to $12,722460 10

The total revenue of the term was 7,486,792 86

The Postmaster General then sums up the ocean and foreign mails service.

The amount of letter postages upon mails exchanged with Great Britain during the year was $802,771 64. With Prussia $325,763 60; Bremen, $27,905 92; France $205,826 42; Hamburg $15,879 74, being a decrease on the British mails of $71,423 11; on Prussian mails of $1,108 97; on Bremen mails of 24,177 07; and an increase on French mails of $164,638 23; and on Hamburg mails of $14,820 14; compared with the preceeding year. Net increase letter postages on European mails, $82,749 22.

There are many and able practical suggestions in the report for which we have not space. On the whole we regard it as a very satisfactory report.—*Southern Guardian.*

To Spoil a Daughter.

Be always telling her how very pretty she is.

Instill into her young mind an undue love for dress.

Allow her to read nothing but works of fiction.

Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.

Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of house keeping.

Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do anything for herself. To strengthen the latter have a lady's maid.

Teach her to think that she is better than anybody else.

Make her think she is sick when she is not, and let her lie in bed taking medicines when half an hou'rs out of-door exercise would cure her of her laziness.

And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a moustached *gentleman*, who is a clerk with a salary of $250.

☞A young man recently committed suicide at Richmond, Va., who, before plunging into the unknown world, wrote that life was a farce, happiness a humbug, and the cares and trials before him only a prolongation of sorrow; and so he rounded the farce with a tragedy, and surrendered a treasure he had not the resolution to keep. Another man once lived whose trials and cares were no doubt greater than any this young man's timid fancy ever suggested; and, after he had braved them all with a stout heart and unfaltering faith, and his eye looked beyond the curtain which parted before him, and the full effulgence from the Land of the Blessed poured upon his enraptured vision, left as a legacy to those who should come after him, to inspire them with courage and cheer them onward, these immortal words: "The time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day, and not to me only, but to all them also that love his appearing." How utterly despicable the views of the one appear, when contrasted with those of the other.

Fattening Hogs.

Hogs, we said, not land-pikes, with noses as long as hand-spikes, and legs like a deer. We should as soon think of trying to lay flesh upon a lightning-rod as upon one of these animals, that sometimes infest a farmer's sty. The best use you can put such brutes to is to sell them to the bristle dealers, reserving the noses for top-riders to a rail fence; that is, if you are situated as most farmers are, with a good market for corn and other grains. But if your corn crib is plethoric, and you have a surplus that you want out of the way, without any return for it, just put it under these long noses, and you will soon accomplish your purpose. A grand receipe for famine are these land-pikes.

Hogs, we said, not asses or African elephants, with ears as big as a leather apron. The only ears a pig should run to are ears of corn—his own being short, erect, and well set, thin and soft to the touch, showing that the forces of the animal are not wasted in making souses or head cheese. His head should be short, nose fine, neck thick, short and deep; his back broad and rounded along the whole body. We want a fine boned and compact animal, with legs just stout and long enough to hold up the fat and muscle you mean to put upon them. With a pen of such animals, you can make pork cheap, no matter what breed they belong to. There is satisfaction in looking at them and in feeding them. You can see where the corn goes to, and what comes of it, in the swelling sides and rounding back.

The pig is a gentleman of leisure and wants clean quarters. He must have dry sleeping apartment, and plenty of straw if you want him to do his best. Then he is omniverous in his appetite, and wants a little of everything nice that tickles the palate of his master. While cooked Indian meal is the staple, he should be treated to vegetables daily, green corn stalks and care, cabbage, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, &c. Milk or whey never comes amiss. If these are not convenient, they should have all the water they wish to drink. A little salt is also a desirable addition to the daily diet.

Regular feeding is a matter of much more importance than most people suppose. The healthy stomach of a pig performs its task of digestion with as much regularity as a day-laborer, and when the mealtime comes, it feels the uneasiness of hunger. A squealing hog should be considered a disgrace to any farmer's yard. Even if he is affected by that kind of music he should understand that it is a very expensive luxury that none but the rich can afford. It is like the brilliant light from a lamp, fed with oil from his own ribs. Feed by the clock, and stop the racket. Give at each meal only so much food as they will eat up clean.

If you have any considerable number of hogs, it will pay to have a cooking apparatus for boiling or steaming the meal and vegetables. Fair experiments show that a large proportion of cooked food will make more flesh and fat than the same quantities given raw. A little green food given as a change is economical. With neatness and system this branch of farm industry may be made very pleasant and profitable.

SHARP SHOOTING.—"Father, what does a printer live on?"

"Live on?—like other folks; why do you ask?"

"Because you said you hadn't paid any thing for your paper, and the printer still sends it to you."

"Wife, spank that boy."

"I shan't do it."

"Why?"

"Because there is no reason."

"No reason?—yes there is; spank him, I tell you."

"I won't do any such thing."

"He's too smart."

"That comes of marrying me."

"How so? What do you mean?"

"I mean just this—the boy is smarter than his father, and you can't deny it."

"That's queer talk, and I wish—"

"I don't care what you wish. The boy knows enough to see that a man, printer or no printer, can't live on nothing; I should think you'd be ashamed to cheat the poor printer, and then—"

Bang goes the door, and out goes the father and husband, grumbling like a bear with a sore head.

ADVERTISING.—The two first verses of the first chapter of the "Chronicles of Success," read thus:

"Who hath sadness? Who hath woe? Who 'shinneth' the streets with gloom of countenance and perplexity of mind? Who loseth the confidence and patronage of men, and sinketh into poverty and forgetfulness? HE THAT ADVERTISETH NOT—He that doth not make himself known through the papers—He who, by his neglect in this matter, depriveth himself of gain; and secureth to himself loss! His lack of knowledge, aye, his stinginess sticketh out, and the discerning shun him.

"Who hath gladness? Who hath joy? Who hath a growing business and full coffers? Who payeth his notes promptly?—Who gaineth the confidence and patronage of men, and riseth surely to affluence? HE THAT ADVERTISETH LIBERALLY—He that through the journals of the day, maketh himself and his business known! He hath chosen the part of wisdom, and his riches shall increase like the light of the morning. His shadow groweth broad. His complacency increaseth. His fame extendeth. His happiness endureth, and he is honored and of all men—particularly printers." So mote it be!

AN IRISH REPARTEE.—The Irish mind is a never failing source of wit. The following is the latest specimen:

Patrick——— is the baggage master on the Georgia Railroad, and always attentive to his business. A few evenings since, while at his post, he was accosted by an excited passenger, who, in a rude and boisterous manner, demanded repeatedly to know the whereabouts of his trunk. Pat, after several times replying to the interrogatory, at length lost his patience, and thus put an end to the passenger's troublesome questioning: "Och, misther, I wish in my soul you were the Elephant instead of a Jackass, for thin you'd have your trunk always under yer eye."—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

From the Washington Union.

The President's Message.

The second annual Message of President Buchanan, delivered yesterday to the assembled representatives of the people, will be regarded, wherever it is read, as one of the most important and interesting State papers which have ever been submitted to Congress. Whether we consider the gravity of the subjects discussed, the clearness and ability of its statements, or the force of the language employed, the Message is destined to the first rank amongst the great papers which have emanated from the Executive government.—The points of absorbing interest are :

I. A distinct recommendation to Congress to provide means for the direct purchase of the island of Cuba. The array of facts in support of this policy are absolutely irresistible. The government of Cuba under the management of Spain can entail nothing but evils upon the people of the island, annoyances to us, and false hopes to the Madrid government. That Cuba will sooner or later fall into our hands no sane man can question. Mr. Buchanan proposes, within the scope of constitutional authority and under the direction of the law, Congress shall provide the means for its immediate purchase by the United States.

II. The President proposes an armed occupation of the northern States of Mexico by American troops for the purpose of maintaining order and to protect our border Territories.

III. The President suggests the exercise of a special protectorate over the distracted republic of Mexico in order to secure the integrity of her territory against the machinations of ambitious men.

IV. The President asks for authority to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to open and keep open the Nicaragua transit route.

V. He asserts the principle that we have the right, by virtue of our position as a maratime, commercial power on this continent and of our Pacific and Atlantic interests, to maintain the neutrality of all the isthmus passages.

VI. He maintains the necessity of enforcing from Spain the prompt adjustment of the numerous and well-grounded claims of our people upon that government.

It need not be disguised that these bold declarations will exercise a powerful influence over the great States of Europe. France and England have already concentrated a considerable naval force in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Central America.—Rumors, apparently well authenticated, have attributed to the governments referred to, in connection with Spain, special purposes in Mexico. It is, indeed, broadly asserted that the French and Spanish governments have for a long time been in direct communication with the Zuology or Church faction in Mexico, who are now struggling to overthrow the constitutional party. We repeat in this way only public rumor; but in the face of Gen. Cass's avowals, in his letter to Gen. Lamar that the United States asks for no exclusive transit rights—that we only demand the opening of the inter-oceanic way for the common benefit of all the nations—we do not see the policy which calls for so many French and English ships of war in the Central American and Mexican waters. If those governments have special objects to accomplish, looking to exclusive occupation and control, they will find in the Message such explicit declarations on the subject as will induce them, we trust, to change their system of operations.

But suppose it is the intention of the two powers to assist the Spanish government in Mexico in some political scheme, looking to the re-establishment of the Queen's authority over that republic. That would be a movement backward which would at once arrest the attention and command the opposition of every American citizen. America can never again be colonized by the monarchical governments of Europe. Nothing is better settled than this. We could establish fifty protectorates or fifty conquests while the governments of Europe could ordain on this continent one monarchical establishment.

The Message inaugurates a new policy on the part of this government which has been forced upon us by circumstances, and which is bold and expressive, because the Anglo-French alliance have just closed all important controversies in Europe, and now enjoy a season of profound peace. They are met in this condition of affairs by a full declaration of the purposes of the American people in respect to all those great international interests which bear upon us in connection with others.

The President's annual message has heretofore been chiefly occupied in rendering a full account of the operations of our political system, and in discussing public measures which have engaged the attention of the popular mind of the nation. In the course of events, the general economical questions which have almost exclusively engrossed the time of the people have been either definitely adjusted, or have lost much of their importance in view of the successful operation of existing laws. As we have advanced in all the elements of internal power, prosperity and happiness—as we have risen to the full estate of manhood and blended our productions with those of other nations, and fulfilled all sanguine prophecies concerning our progress—our relations with the governments of the world have absorbed much of that public attention in our country which had so long been devoted to purely domestic affairs. It is not to be disguised, indeed, that our career of rapid advancement in material wealth and political power has excited the jealousy and perplexed and annoyed the ambition of rival nations. We have pointed to our system as one of essential industry, exercising political power, if at all, in subordination thereto. We have maintained no army, no navy. We have set on foot no formidable military expedition looking to forcible conquest and the expansion of our territorial limits. We have adopted no line of policy with a view to the occupation of countries except for the immediate uses of the people themselves. We have sought to consolidate government, to maintain order, to protect labor, to reward and not tax and oppress it, within the legitimate scope of our industry. We have endeavored, by a system of politics based wholly upon the popular will and judgment, to maintain a government whose whole energies are employed in upholding the rights and protecting the interests of the people.

It is difficult to comprehend how such a system could have excited the prejudice of European powers, and much more to understand why they should cripple us and impede our progress.

The time has come when it is the duty of the American people to take care of themselves. Acting strictly upon the principle of self-preservation, and demanding only the enforcement of law within our own territories, we have a right to exact of neighboring American governments that they, too, shall maintain order, and to declare before all the world that, if they fail in this regard, we will do it for them. In this we do not seek the enlargement and fortification of our political system. We do not thereby propose to add strength and power to the federal Union.—We disavow every and all other considerations than such as appertain to the protection and security of our own people, embracing the great principle of non-intervention by European States in the affairs of this continent.

On this whole subject the message of the President is singularly bold, explicit, and conclusive. The Chief Magistrate of a free people, whose interests constitute the primary object of government, may well afford, in the discharge of his high trust, and in obedience to their acknowledged will, thus to make a formal declaration of the principles by which we will be governed.

Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, December, 6.

The authorized strength of the army as posted is 18,155, but the actual strength July 1st, was 17,498. These troops compose the whole numerical force of our army distributed through the States and Territories of the entire confederacy, manning all the fortifications occupied by troops holding all the posts now garrisoned, defending all our extended frontiers and protecting as far as possible the different routes extending across the continent from the Mississippi valley to our possessions on the Pacific. The absolute demands for men in the various posts, stations, &c., as well as for what might be termed the police operations of the army, left only thirteen regiments for actual service in the field. And upon this small force, numbering little over 11,000 men, devolved the arduous duty of prosecuting all the Indian wars, which have extended this year from the British possessions on the Pacific to the border settlements of Mexico, as well as of crushing a rebellion in Utah, which from its vindictive spirit and large numbers threatened at its outset to become, and indeed was, very formidable.

It may be safely asserted that no army of the same size ever before performed, in so short a time, marches and movements of such extent, surmounting in their progress such formidable obstacles. No disaster has befallen the entire army throughout its entire ramifications, and the privations, hardships, toils and dangers to which it has been continually subjected, have been borne without a murmur. In speaking of the war with the Indians on the Pacific, the Secretary says that a permanent peace has been established by treaties entered into with them, and the army has been already distributed to points where the presence of a force was greatly needed. In alluding to the Navajos, he says they probably number 3,000 mounted warriors, an extremely formidable force, but there shall be no relaxation in prosecuting the war until the savages are brought absolutely under the yoke.

The war in Texas may be looked upon as just begun, and probabilities are it will be one of fierceness, and may be one of considerable duration. Much apprehension for the hostile manifestations of the savages beyond the confines of Iowa and Minnesota has been felt by the frontier settlements of the States. The Secretary regrets to say our force is not sufficient to spare troops in such forc as will quiet altogether these alarms.

The operations of the army in Utah have in themselves been important, and fraught with momentous results. The people of that Territory, however, still evince a spirit of insubordination and moody discontent. The necessity which called forth the presence of the troops in Utah will require a strong force still to be kept there. Much praise is bestowed upon Gen. Johnston and the officers and troops under his command.

The disbursements amount to nearly $10,000,000 in the Quartermaster's Department. Every voucher has been filed with the exception of $280,000. Nothing will be lost. He calls attention to the necessity of providing for the payment of claims brought against the Government by different States and Territories, for service heretofore rendered by volunteer forces in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

The Secretary says he has attempted as far as possible to meet the just wishes of Congress in reducing the expenses, and the estimates of the next fiscal year are less than the appropriations for the last, by the sum of $9,160,488. They are less than the estimates laid before Congress at the last session, by the sum of $2,736,408. They amount in the aggregate to $18,010.90; and he entertains a strong hope that the expenditure may be still further reduced in the course of another year.

A Veteran Wesleyan Gone.

Methodist papers have frequently referred, during a few years past, to an old Methodist preacher who, after his *ninetieth* year, still occasionally preached with great power. A friend in England writes us that the patriarch has at last entered into his rest: "The last of our real pioneers, good old John Hickling, died four days ago, November 8th, having been a Methodist preacher 70 years, and being within a few weeks of completing his 93d year. He was a wonderful old man for haleness and strength. Your delegates will remember his being present at our Liverpool Conference. He was also at our last, prayed with us, and preached to the people with amazing power of voice and general energy. He had ridden one or two journeys with Mr. Wesley in his first years of traveling. And of late years he had been accustomed, on an average, to conduct about three special services, preaching or lecturing, per week."

The London *Watchman* says: "With him has died the last of that noble body of men sent out to preach by John Wesley. His last public service he conducted at Birmingham, a fortnight since, when he lectured on 'Early Methodism.' At the time of his death large hand-bills were announcing him to conduct six services on this circuit and Kingswood, near Bristol. He has conducted on the average one hundered and fifty special public services a year during the last three years, and collected many hundred pounds for our chapels and other funds."—*Ch. Advocate & Journal.*

Wonderful Phenomenon--Negroes Scared White.

We chronicled on Tuesday the killing of an elephant recently escaped from a menagerie. We regret to learn that before he was killed he did great damage, and utterly ruined one planter in Hinds county, Miss. Passing through his plantation, the huge beast came across two stacks of fodder, one of the stacks he devoured instantly, while he hoisted the other on his trunk, and bearing it before him, (a shield for him,) he marched on in solitary grandeur. He soon reached a point where the negroes of the plantation were taking their dinner, when the unusual sight met their eyes so frightened them that they all turned *white!* When their fears subsided, finding that they were all white men and women, they deliberately walked off, and left the owner of the plantation without a solitary darkey.

This remarkable phenomenon may seem rather strange to the incredulous, but if any one doubts the truth of our statement, a highly respectable gentleman of this city is fully prepared to substantiate it in every particular. We have often heard of person's hair being instantly turned from sudden and overpowering fear, but do not remember before to have heard of African's skin turning white from the same cause. While we sincerely sympathise with the owner of the negroes in his severe loss, we earnestly hope that this remarkable case will be thoroughly investigated by philosophers.—*Vicksburg True Southron.*

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

The Administration of James Buchanan.

Messrs. Editors :—We herewith enclose a resolution unanimously adopted in a meeting of the Democratic members of the General Assembly, convened in the Hall of the House of Commons, on Friday night, the 2d inst., John S. Dancy, Esq., of Edgecomb, in the chair; and request that in obedience to the 2d resolution, the *Standard* and other Democratic papers will publish the same, to wit :

Resolved, That we have unabated confidence in the Administration of James Buchanan, and tender to him our thanks for his fidelity to the Constitution and the rights of the States.

Resolved, The Secretaries furnish a copy of the resolution passed by this meeting to the N. C. *Standard* for publication, with the request that the Democratic newspapers of the State will copy.

ED. CANTWELL, } *Sec's.*
QUENT BUSBEE, }

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME.—The friends of this excellent man and worthy minister, will regret that such is the state of his health as to compel him to desist for the present from the active work of the ministry, He has had several violent attacks of epileptic character, that have left him in a condition that absolutely requires he should have rest and quiet. We learn he thinks of returning immediately to South Western Virginia, hoping a change of air and climate may contribute something towards restoring his health. He had but begun his labors at Sixteenth Street Church in this city, ere he has been compelled to leave. He had met a warm and welcome reception, already won many friends by whom he will long be remembered.—*St. Louis Christian Advocate.*

NEGROES TO HIRE.

A first rate cook, washer and ironer, 22 years old, an excellent servant, without children.

Two young girls, 13 years old, house servants, smart and active.

Will be hired on accommodating terms, for 4 or 6 months, or longer.

Apply immediately, at

THIS OFFICE.

December, 2, 1858. 1J

TROUT HOUSE,

Atlanta, Georgia,

By Dr. J. D. Boyd,

WHO has taken a lease of the property, and intends to "brush up" and have things as they should be. He would be glad to see his old friends, and others, when they visit this flourishing city. [Nov. 25, 1858.

A PRESS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, the "Asheville Spectator" Office, with all its fixtures and printing apparatus entire, will be sold at public auction on Friday the 24th December, if not sold privately before that time. The press is a good one, with a large and varied assortment of type, a great portion of which is new. The paper has a fair subscription list, and a large run of advertising and job work.

There will also be sold at the same time a quantity of paper and other material, books, desks, bureaus, chairs, tables, &c., &c. A credit of six months will be given.

Asheville, Nov. 25, 1858. 4t

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON.

Fresh Arrival.

W. H. Jackson & Co. have just received—
200 yds. Country Linsey;
200 yds. " Janes;
50 lbs. of Wool;
200 " Tallow;
100 " Beeswax.

All of which they will sell cheap for cash.

Nov. 18, 1858.

AMBROTYPE GALLERY

FOR SALE.

FURNISHED complete for operating. Instruments of the best quality, 4-4 size, &c. Rooms well arranged, with large and superior sky light, and a most desirable stand—one that is paying well. A bargain will be given to any one wishing to engage in the business. Instruction imparted to the purchaser without charge, and all things sold for less than New York cost. For particulars address the subscriber.

O. M. LEWIS.

Asheville, Nov. 11, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND

AND

NEGROES

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will, on the 24th day of December next, offer for sale, at the Court House in Asheville, one half,

350 ACRES,

Of the valuable Farm on which the late Col. Robert Williamson lived, lying on Reems' Creek, eight miles north of Asheville.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell five likely

NEGROES,

consisting of three valuable boys, nearly grown, and a young woman and child.

The Land will be sold on 12 months credit. Note and security required, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

The Negroes will be sold on 6 months time, with interest from date. Note and security required.

Enough of the purchase money to defray the costs of suit, will be required on the day of sale.

This property is very valuable, and the sale well worthy the attention of purchasers.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Nov. 11, 1858. tds.

P. S.—There will be other Negroes sold at the same time and place.

New Goods! New Goods!

THE subscriber having bought out the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., is now receiving and opening, at their old stand, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, Fancy and Staple, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Youths and Men's Clothing, Hardware, Drugs AND Groceries.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and promises to sell as cheap for **CASH** as any one can desire. Before you buy give him a call.

JAMES A. PATTON.

Asheville, Nov. 4, 1858.

BLANK BOOKS.

THE best assortment of Blank Books and Memorandums ever offered to the people of Western North Carolina. Just received, and for sale at ASTON'S.

October 28.

Who Wants a Diary?

A large and superb assortment of Diaries and Daily Journals for 1859. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

October 28.

I want to buy Eggs, Chickens, Butter and Poultry, of every description. Try me before you sell elsewhere. J. M. BLAIR.

Nov. 18.

CHOICE Segars and Chewing Tobacco. A fine supply just arrived.

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

Kerosine Lamps & Oil.

A Few very superior Lamps, and some first rate Coal Oil, now for sale at

Nov. 25, 1858. J. A. PATTON'S.

BRING in your Linsey and Janes. I will buy all you bring at the highest rates:

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

SULLIVAN & PATTON,

Having formed a copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stables connected with the Eagle Hotel, respectfully call the attention of Travelers, Traders, and the public generally to the fact that they have, and will at all times keep on hand a large and excellent stock of

Carriages, Hacks, Buggies and Saddle Horses,

and will convey persons to any point with despatch, comfort and safety. They have in their employ none but sober, experienced and careful Drivers—such as will take pleasure in promoting the comfort of all committed to their charge.

Horses boarded by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms, and placed in charge of experienced hostlers.

Good Pastures can be furnished to any who may wish their horses pastured during the summer.

Office on same lot, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

Asheville, July 29, 1858.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.

ARE now receiving their usual stock of seasonable GOODS, which, with their late arrivals and with goods to arrive, will make their stock very complete. Call and examine it. [Oct. 7, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and name of J. M. BLAIR & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. A. Patton is authorised to use the name of the concern in the settlement of the business, and to whom all payments must be made.

J. M. BLAIR.
W. A. PATTON.

September 1, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of J. M. Blair & Co., are hereby requested to come forward and make settlement at once, with the undersigned, (who will be found at the old stand,) as the business must be closed.

W. A. PATTON.

September 23, 1858.

Patent Gate and Door Spring.

R. W. INMAN & CO.,

From Sheffield, England.,

MANUFACTURERS and Patentees of Inman's Patent Gate & Door SPRING, to which was awarded the 1st Premium at the World's Fair in London, 1851, have constituted

ED. J. ASTON,

their sole agent for the county of Buncombe, State of North Carolina. For neatness, simplicity, full performance of all it is intended to do—its exceeding usefulness—its durability, and its cheapness, it certainly takes its position in the ront rank of modern inventions. We do not intend to puff—a single examination will convince he judgment of its utility.

R. W. INMAN & CO.

New York, October 4, 1858.

NEW SCHEDULE.

The Traveling Public will bear in mind that I am now running my Line of

FOUR HORSE COACHES

in connection with the Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road. By taking my Line they will reach Salisbury

Eight Hours in Advance

of any other route. Crossing the Blue Ridge—each way—in the middle of the day. This route is decidedly the most pleasant as my

COACHES

are large and comfortable—9 and 14 passenger,—Teams and Drivers to compare favorably with any in the State, and there is no mistake about it being the

Nearest, Cheapest & Most

EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE

East, from Asheville.

In every instance where satisfaction is not given the money will be refunded.

Office at the Eagle Hotel, Asheville; Sullivan & Patton, Agents.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Aug. 26, 1858. 3m

State of North Carolina,

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1858.

Abner C. Wines vs. John T. Ford and others.

WHEREAS, it has been made to appear that the Defendants, James Ford, Wm. Ford and Benjamin Ford, are non residents of this State—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in a newspaper for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor, the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for the said county of Haywood at the Court House in Waynesville on the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Abner C. Winss, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them. Witness, J. N. Benners, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, 4th Monday in September, 1858.

J. N. BENNERS, C. & M. E.

Nov. 18, 1858. Printer's fee $6.

LEATHER, Sole, Upper and Harness; a fine Lot always on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

Nov. 4, 1858.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have on hand an excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Hats and Ready Made Clothing.

October 7, 1858.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and or sale at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

Blue Stone.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received, and for sale at ASTON'S.

Salt.

A large quantity always on hand, and for sale, at $2 75 per sack, by

Nov. 18. RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

The Atlantic Cable.

THE undersigned, feeling grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received from the citizens of Buncombe and surrounding counties, during the short time they have been in business in Asheville, take pleasure in informing their friends and the public generally that they have removed to their large

NEW BRICK STORE,

one door south of their old stand, and nearly opposite Gudger's Hotel, where they are receiving, direct from New York, a very large and complete stock of

GOODS,

suitable for the trade. They have, in addition to their general stock, taken particular pains to get up a complete stock of Men's and Boy's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, suitable for the season. They invite particular attention to this department. They have also a very large stock of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, caps, table and pocket cutlery, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c. In fact they have a complete stock of goods suitable for the season, which they invite the public to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

They respectfully invite the Ladies to examine their stock, in which will be found a great variety of nice goods.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

October 14, 1858.

N. B.—No charge for looking and pricing.

Asheville MALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Academy commenced on the 9th of August, and will continue twenty weeks. The building is entirely new, and located about one half mile from the Court House, in a pleasant grove west of the village.

The course of instruction will be thorough in every branch, and the great importance of *self-dependence* will be inculcated in every thing that is taught. Parents desiring to give their sons an English Education, or to have them prepared to enter any Southern College, will address Isaac B. Sawyer.

To those advanced in Mathematics practical instruction will be given in Surveying and the measuring of Heights and Distances, with the use of the Compass, Transit, Theodolite, Level and Rod. Instruction given in Profile making for grading, in estimating Earth work and Masonry, and in the general principles of Civil Engineering. Persons desiring *particular* information in regard to the Classical or English Course, will please address I. B. Sawyer, or the undersigned.

Prices—$6 00, 9 00, 12 00, 15 00.

E. PRENTISS TUCKE, Principal.

August 19, 1858. tf

Astonishing, if True.

SUT Lovengood called a few days since at ASTON'S, and was forced to exclaim, in the language of the poet, "Wall, I never seed the like in all my born days." While the truth is, Aston's late supplies of NEW GOODS might well astonish persons who have travelled more than "Sut." Call and see. Admittance free.

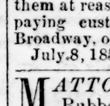
October 28.

SALT! SALT!!

150 Sacks of Liverpool Salt—seamless sacks. Call and examine them before you buy. J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 4, 1858.

TAKEN UP,



AND committed to the Jail of Buncombe county, on the 18th instant, a negro man, who says his name is

WILLIAM,

and that he belongs to James Dickerson, of Craven county, N. C. Said negro asserts that he ran away in May last. He is between twenty and twenty five years of age, well built and intelligent. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

JOHN B. MARTIN,
Jailor.

Sept. 23, 1858.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,

(Late Farmer, Brace & Co.,)

Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,

No. 21, Murray Street,

NEW YORK.

P. O. & Co., offer at low prices for cash, and liberal terms for approved credit, a large stock of BANK and OFFICE STATIONARY, Blank and Account Books, Receipt and Memorandum Books, Paper of all kinds, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, &c., Printing and Lithographing executed to order. Bibles, Miscellaneous, and School Books.

P. O & Co. Publish Bullion's series of Grammars; Comstock's series on the sciences; Hooker's Physiologies; Brocklesby's Astronomies; Olney's Geography, newly revised; Southern Class Readers; Palmer's Book Keeping; and the "cheapest and best" Spelling Book ever used.

August 19, 1858. isfm6

W. H. Jackson & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, a few pieces of black and colored Cloth; black and fancy Cassimers; linen Lawn, Irish linen, damask table linen, (very fine,) linen sheeting, pillow case linen, linen and cotton diaper, linen Lawn for ladies dresses, jaconet, Swiss and Nainsook muslin.

—ALSO—

a few dozen silk and linen Hose, ladies silk and white kid gloves, silk mitts, long pic-nic gloves, gents colored kid gloves, a No. 1 article of Buck Gauntlets, &c., &c.

We have a large stock of Goods, and are selling them at reasonable prices for cash and to prompt paying customers. Call and see us at No. 1, Broadway, opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

July 8, 1858.

MATTONS *PATTENT INDIA* Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.

March 25, 1858.

50 Sacks of Salt,

Just received, and for sale by

Sept. 9. W. H. JACKSON & CO.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Notice.

AS the undersigned will be absent for several weeks, persons having business in the Superior Court Clerk's Office, are requested to call on Rev. T. W. Atkin, who is thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the Office, and will give prompt attention. W. M. HARDY.

Asheville, Nov. 18, 1858.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, at

Nov. 18. J. A. PATTON'S.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Dec. 16, 1858.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for this paper:

L. S. Saunders, Esq., Murphey, N. C.
T. P. Siler, Esq., Franklin.
A. M. Finley, Esq., Marion.

Farmers' and Mechanics Institute.—A Lecture will be delivered at the Town Hall on Friday evening next, by A. S. Merrimon, Esq. Subject—The Propriety and Practicability of Manufactures in the Southern States. The public hereabouts need not to be told that the Lecturer is a gentleman of ability, of great research, and varied attainments, well qualified to entertain and instruct an audience. All are invited to attend.

President's Message.

This able document was laid before Congress last Monday week, and has since been widely published and heartily endorsed by liberal and enlightened men of all parties.—It is a document worthy the name and fame of its distinguished author. No candid man can read it without being forced to the conclusion that James Buchanan is a statesman, in the broadest and most comprehensive sense of the word. His great mind thoroughly grasps the whole theory of government, and his views and suggestions are at once marked by the utmost wisdom and conservatism, and yet put forth candidly and fearlessly.

We regard it as among the most important papers ever issued from the Chief Executive office, and regret that we are unable to lay it before our readers entire. It is very lengthy, and we must be content with the synopsis of it which appears in another part of this paper.

Blue Ridge Rail Road.

They have had a lively time of it in the South Carolina Legislature, over a bill to appropriate another million in aid of the construction of the above Road. Mr. Memminger addressed the House for an hour and a half in favor of the appropriation, in which he gave a history of the project, and spoke of the great advantage to the State which it was calculated to confer, of the manner in which the Company's embarrassments had been created, and afterwards went into details of the scheme which he presented to the House, of furnishing the requisite means for accomplishing the work, and the ultimate liquidation of the debt. He pointed out the disastrous loss that must attend the abandonment of the project—the loss of more than two millions of dollars, already swallowed up in the enterprise. At the conclusion of Mr. Memminger's speech, the vote was taken, and the bill lost—ayes 46, noes 62.

The friends of the bill obtained a reconsideration, and will make another effort to carry it through. If they fail, and the probabilities look that way, the Blue Ridge enterprise is—DEAD!

Governor of South Carolina.

Upon the Legislature of South Carolina devolves the duty of electing a Governor for that Commonwealth. On the 11th instant, on the 4th ballot, the choice fell upon Col. W. H. Gist, of Union District. The vote stood—Gist 81, Irby, 78. Close rubbing, that.

☞ Hon. David S. Reid will accept our thanks for a copy of the President's Message.

More Stealing!

Col. Peyton, the Agent of the Pension Bureau at Washington, has recently got on the track of some heavy rascalities and frauds perpetrated on the Pension Department by certain parties in Washington county, Tenn. A Tennessee paper says:

"We hear the thing has been going on for a series of years, and the peculation in the way of spoils is immense. The money paid upon pension claims originating in Washington and one other county in that section of the State, has exceeded that given upon claims from all the rest of the State besides. Col. Peyton is close upon the heels of the "old sinner," and report says he has nailed him; but as it is only report, we give no names. One thing is certain, that a yearly pension has been paid for the benefit of a lady in Washington county, who was supposed to be living by the Department, but who died in that county ten years ago, and whose funeral was attended by a gentleman now residing in Knoxville."

☞ Rev. Whitefoord Smith has been elected President of the Columbia Female College, and has accepted the position.

☞ We have had a long "spell of weather" lately—say about eight or ten days' rain, and from six to twelve inches of mud.

Rapid Growth.—The population in Cincinnati is now estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand—four fold what it was in the year 1840.

The Right Sort of a Judge.

Some weeks since, we copied from one of our exchanges, a commendatory notice of the remarks addressed by Judge Price, of Maryland, to four rowdies and thieves convicted of a theft committed on the plantation of Gen. Cadwallader, and an assault made by them on his Overseer. If the judicial bench was occupied throughout the country, by such Judges, the Courts would have much smaller criminal dockets to engage their attention, and the public would be spared the disgusting spectacles of the mock trials now so frequent.

The Judge addressed the prisoners, in substance, as follows:

You have been found guilty, by a jury of your country of *two* high offences against the law of the land, and the peace and good order of the State, viz: burglary and larceny. You banded yourselves together for crime, for robbery and plunder. You deliberately arranged and fitted out, in the city of Baltimore, an expedition to the country for that purpose; and did, at the dead hour of night, attack, rob and plunder the retired and peaceful abode of Mr. Murphy, a worthy and unoffending citizen of Hartford county. For these offences it is necessary that you should be punished, and *will* be punished, not only because you deserve it, but, also, as a warning to others.

I regret to feel myself obliged, by the duty I owe to the community, to speak to you thus, and to impose upon you a sentence which, no doubt, you will regard, and perhaps many others, as unduly severe. But the time has come when, I think, forbearance to such as you are, ceases to be a virtue; when examples must be made; when exemplary punishment must be resorted to, at least in the case of notorious and habitual offenders. And I do not believe that more deserving subjects for exemplary punishment can be found than you are. Although young in years, you have the common reputation of being, what I have no doubt you are, old in crime; habitually idle, vicious, and criminal; living, not as God intends man should live, by the sweat of his brow, but in idleness and vice, and by plundering the hard earnings of the honest and industrious; thus defying the laws of God and man. In other words, I have no doubt you are, and have been for years, common thieves, common rogues and robbers and banded together for that purpose. Besides this, the frequent instances in our community of just such crimes as you have committed, and the rapid increase of crime generally in our country, admonish us all that the criminal law of the land must now be administered with a strong hand, and such criminals as you are made to feel its power. Obedience to the laws must be enforced. Life and property, man's home and fireside, must and shall be protected.

The judgement of the Court is, that for the offences of which you have been convicted, you be sent to the penitentiary and confined therein for fourteen years and six months.

A Mississippi Free Fight.—The Rankin county (Miss.) *Journal* tells of a free fight at the Courthouse of that county. It says:

"After the trial there was a general fight, which we are told was unequalled, in point of the number engaged, by anything that has ever happened in the county. One fellow caught up a dog and beat another chap with him most soundly! Another had a coffee pot filled with whisky, with which he beat the head of his adversary. One man was stabbed, and the wounds, though severe, we learn are not likely to prove mortal. It is said at least fifty men were engaged in the row."

☞ Our Carrier is down with the measles—as in fact almost every one about us is—and if Town subscribers fail to receive their paper with the usual punctuality, they will know the reason, and judge charitably.

☞ We notice that a bill is before the House of Commons to prohibit that roving species of the human race, known as Gipsies, from passing through our State. The idea is a good one, and we hope it will become a law.

Report of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

This report covers a period of five quarters, ending September 30, 1858. During that period there were surveyed of the public lands 15,209,376 acres, which, with former surveys, make a quantity of 61,951,046 acres of the public lands surveyed and ready for market on the 30th September, 1858, which had never been offered at public sale.—During the same period there were sold for cash 4,804,919 acres, from which $2,534,192 were realized. Located with the military land warrants 6,983,110, and reported under swamp land grants 1,491,565, making an aggregate of cash sales, land warrants, locations, and swamp selections of 13,183,594.

The cash realized seems disproportionate to the quantity of lands sold, but this is accounted for by the very large sales at reduced prices under the graduation law of August 4th, 1854. Under the acts of 1849 and 1850 granting the swamp and overflowed lands to the counties in which they are situated, there have been selected and reported to the General Land Office 55,129,429 acres, upon which warrants, having the effect of patents, have issued for 36,096,828 acres.

The Commissioner recommends amendments to the pre-emption laws with a view to uniformity in the system, and to settle disputed rights, and to terminate controversy in litigated cases.

A very small pattern of a man lately solicited the hand of a fine buxom girl in marriage.

"Oh, no," said the fair lady, I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, Henry, you are a little too big to put in a cradle and a little too small to put in a bed."

Polygamy.—We learn from Washington that a bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah and all other Territories, will be introduced at an early day in Congress, and be vigorously pressed.

From the Legislature.

Several weeks of the session have slipped away, and as yet very little of importance has been done—certainly very little calculated to advance the material interests of the State.

A proposition to aid the Coal Fields Rail Road was last week, contrary to the calculations of almost every one, defeated by a very decided vote. There seems to be a large number of members determined to vote for nothing which will add one dollar to the present State debt. We admire their disposition to economise, but think they are exercising it very injudiciously in thus stabbing the internal improvement interests of the State.

We have a private letter from Raleigh dated the 10th instant, in which the writer, who is well posted, says—"The Rail Roads are yet in Committee in the Senate. If the West unite, we may remove the restrictions as far as Asheville. More than this cannot be done at this session. A survey will probably be granted from Asheville to Duck Town." The writer is sanguine of the removal of the restrictions to this point. We are sanguine of nothing. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." We have waited, watched and prayed for the long promised day of redemption, until patience is exhausted and hope well nigh gone. If the Western people obtain no relief at this session, self respect and a decent regard for the opinions of mankind forbid that they ever renew the application.

Supreme Court Judge.

On the 10th instant Judge Ruffin was elected to fill the place made vacant on the Supreme Bench by the death of Judge Nash. The Legislature could not have made a wiser selection.

Counterfeiters.—An individual, of whom neither his name nor his *locus a quo* can be ascertained, was arrested in this place on Tuesday last, and committed to jail, on the charge of passing counterfeit money. A considerable quantity and variety of spurious bills of different denominations, on several Georgia Banks, were found about his person. Two other unknown gents were also taken up at the same time on suspicion of being partners with the former, and interested in his bogus speculations, but were finally discharged for want of proof of complicity. Since the above was written we learn that the party committed to jail calls himself John McDuffie, and the entire crowd is from Union Co., N. C. They are all young men, we would suppose from 18 to 21 years of age, and it may be well for them that they have thus suddenly been checked in the outset of their career.—*Chester Standard.*

Drovers vs. Fops.

Dinner was spread in the cabin of that peerless steamer, the New World, and a splendid company were assembled about the table. Among the passengers thus prepared for gastronomic duty, was a little creature of the genus Fop, decked daintily as an early butterfly, with kids of irreproachable whiteness, "miraculous" neck tie, and spider-like quizzing-glass on his nose. The delicate animal turned his head affectedly aside with—

"Waitah?"

"Sah!"

"Bwing me pwopellah of a fwemale woostah!"

"Yis, sah!"

"And, waitah, tell the steward to wub my plate with a wegetable, wulgarly called onion, which will give a delicious flavah to my dinnah."

While the refined exquisite was giving his orders, a jolly Western drover had listened with open mouth and protruding eyes.—When the diminutive creature paused, he brought his fist down upon the table with a force that made every dish bounce, and then thundered out—

"Here! you gaul darned ace-of spades!"

"Yis, sah."

"Bring me a thundering big plate of skunk's gizzards!"

"Sah!"

"And—old ink pot—tuck a horse blanket under mo chin, and rub my down with brickbats while I feed!"

The poor dandy showed a pair of straight tails instanter, and the whole table joined in a "tremenjus rore."

Masonry in the United States.—The following statistics are derived from the latest information contained in the proceedings of various Masonic Grand Lodges in the United States.

	Lodges.	Members.
Alabama,	217	7,223
Arkansas,	103	1,929
California,	118	4,474
North Carolina,	107	5,101
South Carolina,	66	*3,100
District of Columbia,	11	639
Connecticut,	55	4,784
Delaware,	10	452
Florida,	38	1,234
Georgia,	221	12,027
Illinois,	243	8,526
Indiana,	240	8,594
Iowa,	108	3,178
Kansas,	6	170
Kentucky,	278	9,977
Louisiana	103	3,979
Maine,	83	3,391
Massachusetts,	96	*4,800
Maryland,	33	1,626
Michigan,	105	*3,000
Minnesota,	24	805
Mississippi,	205	7,340
Missouri,	126	4,903
Nebraska,	3	*100
New Hampshire,	37	1,731
New Jersey,	49	2,204
New York,	409	30,000
Ohio,	253	10,912
Oregon,	15	490
Pennsylvania,	156	11,428
Rhode Island,	16	1,048
Tennessee,	174	7,750
Texas,	212	6,451
Vermont,	44	2,064
Virginia,	126	4,614
Wisconsin,	100	2,907
Total,	4,202	183,832

Death of Chief Justice Nash.

The worst apprehensions of the public in relation to the illness of the venerable Chief Justice have been realized,—he departed this life at his residence in Hillsborough, on Saturday last. It was hoped a few months since, that the health of Judge Nash had been entirely restored; and his friends indulged the fond expectation that he would yet be spared for some years to his friends and State. Only a week or two since he was in attendance on the Synod at Newbern, his native town, and took an active part in its deliberations; but an affection of his lungs, which were recently impaired, terminated fatally, as it was feared it would do from the first by his physicians.

Frederick Nash was the son of Abner Nash, Governor of the State in 1799, and was a nephew of Gen. Francis Nash, who fell mortally wounded while fighting for his country at the battle of Brandywine. Judge Nash was born in Newbern in 1781, and was consequently in his 77th year. He represented that Borough in the House of Commons in 1804 and 1805. In 1818 he was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts, which he resigned in 1819. In 1827 and 1828 he represented Hillsborough in the House of Commons; in 1836 he was again elected a Judge of the Superior Court, from which in 1844 he was transferred to the Supreme Court bench, which dignified and important position he has since occupied with credit to himself and satisfaction to the State.

We glance only at his long and useful public life, leaving it to others more competent, and who knew him more intimately than we did, to do justice to his social and private virtues. A good man has gone down to the grave—the State mourns the loss of a faithful and honest son. The town of his adoption, Hillsborough, is clad in mourning for the death of one of its best and most useful citizens; and the cord of sympathetic sorrow vibrates thence to his native town, at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent.

We learn that his mortal remains were interred at Hillsborough yesterday, with Masonic honors.—*Raleigh Standard.*

What Cotton is Doing For Us.

Many reliable estimates set down the cotton crop of the United States this year at the high figure of 3,500,000 bales. It is coming to market much earlier than usual.—The receipts at Southern ports are 550,000 bales (in round numbers) in advance of the receipts of last and other average years to the same date. So large have been the arrivals at Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, that the specie has been shipped from New York to the South to buy bills on England more cheaply than they can be had here. The price is satisfactory. And, considering the condition of Europe; peace everywhere; prosperity in Germany, Ireland, Spain, and other countries which have often lately been in the deepest distress; a large accumulation of money at the financial centres; a fair prospect that new markets for European manufactures will be opened in China, Japan, British Columbia, and elsewhere; there is no reason to expect that the price will decline.

In an article published some months back in this journal, we showed that in that most active commercial year the United States ever knew, 1856, the cotton of the South was our chief stand by and set off against the enormous consumption of foreign goods in the great cities and throughout the country. But for the copious supply of cotton, and high price it demanded, the United States would have incurred a debt to the foreign world which it would have taken years to discharge.

It seems now that the cotton crop is going to be the means of setting the trade of the country on its legs again. Our other great staple—breadstuffs—is in an unpromising condition. Excellent harvests have been the rule throughout Europe, and the price of all breadstuffs rules so low that it is estimated that a loss of at least a million of dollars has been incurred by the parties who sent breadstuffs to New York this fall. At present rates, and they are likely to be unchanged for some months, flour and wheat cannot be sent abroad and sold so as to repay the producer in the West.

Our cotton on the contrary, if the crop fulfills present expectations, will not only nobly reward the planter, but will go along way toward liquidating the debt we are incurring to Europe for dry goods and foreign manufactures. More than this; the early receipts at the Southern ports, by suggesting shipments of specie from New York, have given trade the first wholesome impetus it has had since the revulsion. The four or five millions of specie we have sent to the South were worse than useless in our bank vaults here. In the South they will be eminently useful. They will generate and feed traffic throughout the Southern country. And coming back to us, as they will by various channels through the South and West, they will, on their journey, serve usefully to restore credit and foster wholesome commercial enterprise. The revival of trade will hereafter be dated from the early fall receipts of cotton from the South, and the movement in specie which they occasioned.—*Harpers'.*

A quack doctor, on his death bed, willed all his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so, that he wished his property to return to the liberal class who patronized him.

A doctor down street gave the following prescription for a sick lady a few days ago—"A new bonnet, a cashmere shawl, and a pair of gaiter boots." The lady recovered immediately.

Carlyle says—"Experience is an excellent schoolmaster, but he does charge such terrible high wages.

To prevent hollow horn among your cattle—keep none but muleys.

It is folly to attempt any wicked beginning in hope of a good ending.

It is no shame to learn. The shame is to be ignorant.

The amount of vacant and unencumbered land belonging to the State of Texas, is 101,087,100 acres.

On Christmas day, a large hog is to be guessed for in New Brunswick, N. J. The man who guesses nearest to his weight, is to have him.

The Pittsburg Celebration.

Letter from President Buchanan.

Washington, Nov. 22, 1858.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your invitation to be present, on the 25th instant, at the Centennial Anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne; and I regret that the pressure of public affairs, at a period so near the meeting of Congress, renders it impossible that I should enjoy this privilege.

Every patriot must rejoice whilst reflecting upon the unparalleled progress of our country. What was, at its commencement, an obscure fort, far beyond the western frontier of civilization, has now become the centre of a populous commercial and manufacturing city, sending its productions to large and prosperous sovereign States, still farther west, whose territories were then, a vast, unexplored, and silent wilderness.

From the stand point at which we have arrived, the anxious patriot cannot fail, whilst reviewing the past, to cast a glance into the future, and to speculate upon what may be the condition of our beloved country when your posterity shall assemble to celebrate the second centennial anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne. Shall our *whole* country then compose one united nation more populous, powerful, and free than any other which has ever existed? Or will the Confederacy have been rent assunder and divided into groups of hostile and jealous States? Or may it not be possible that, ere the next celebration, all the fragments, exhausted by intermediate conflicts with each other, may have finally reunited and sought refuge under the shelter of one great and overshadowing despotism?

These questions will, I firmly believe, under the providence of God, be virtually decided by the present generation. We have reached a crisis when upon their action depends the preservation of the Union, according to the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and, this once gone, all is lost.

I regret to say that the present omens are far from propitious. In the last age of the Republic it was considered almost treasonable to pronounce the word *Disunion.* Times have since sadly changed, and now Disunion is freely prescribed as the remedy for evanescent evils, real or imaginery, which, if left to themselves would speedily vanish away in the progress of events.

Our revolutionary fathers have passed away, and the generation next after them who were inspired by their personal counsel and example have nearly all disappeared.—The present generation, deprived of these lights must, whether they will or not, decide the fate of their posterity. Let them cherish the Union in their heart of hearts—let them resist every measure which may tend to relax or dissolve its bonds—let the citizens of different States cultivate feelings of kindness and forbearance towards each other—and let all resolve to transmit it to their descendants in the form and spirit they have inherited it from their forefathers; and all will then be well for our country in future times.

I shall assume the privilege of advancing years in referring to another growing and dangerous evil. In the last age, although our fathers, like ourselves, were divided into political parties which often had severe conflicts with each other, yet we never heard, until within a recent period, of the employment of money to carry elections. Should this practice increase until the voters and their Representativet in the State and National Legislatures shall become infected, the fountain of free government will then be poisoned at its source, and we must end, as history proves, in a military despotism. A Democratic Republic, all agree, cannot survive unless sustained by public virtue. When this is corrupted and the people become venal, there is a canker at the root of the tree of liberty which must cause it to wither and to die.

Praying almighty God that your remote posterity may continue, century after century, for ages yet to come, to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of Fort Duquesne in peace and prosperity, under the protecting banner of the Constitution and the Union, I remain,

Very respectfully, your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Printer's Epitaph.

Here he lies his form in pie,
Beneath this bank with briars overgrown;
How many cases, far unworthier lie
'Neath some imposing stone.

No column points our loss—
No sculptured caps his history declare;
Although he lived a follower of the cross,
And a member of the bar.

The golden rule he prized,
And left it as a token of his love;
And all deeds corrected and revised,
Are registered above.

The copy of his wrongs—
The proofs of all his pi-ety are there;
And the fair title which to truth belongs
Will prove his title fair.

Though now in death's em brace,
A mouldering heap our luckless brother lies,
He'll re-appear on Gabriel's royal chase,
And frisk it to the skies.

Dress doesn't make the woman, but when a woman is made she looks a good deal better when dressed up.

MEDICAL CARD.

Drs. J. L. & W. Crumley,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine in its various branches, will practice in Burnsville and surrounding country. For the information of those interested, they give a synopsis of their regular charges: For a visit in town, in daylight, $1; at night, $2; in the country, 50 cents per mile; at night, or very inclement weather, double that price; for attending to a case of obstetrics, from $5 to $10, exclusive of mileage. For all Surgical operations the regular charges will be made.

Burnsville, Dec. 16, 1858.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

State of North Carolina;

CALDWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1858.

Nancy Price
vs.
The Heirs at Law of Walter Price, Deceased.

Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Price and Charles Price reside beyond the limits of the State, ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Caldwell, at the Court House in Lenoir, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in December next, to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of said petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness, S. P. Dula, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lenoir, the 6th *Monday* after the 4th Monday in September, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence. Issued Dec. 3, 1858.

S. P. DULA, C. C. C.

Printer's fee $6.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature, now in session, to incorporate Bascom College, to be located at Leicester, in Buncombe county; also, to incorporate the said town of Leicester.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature, now in session, to incorporate the "Mechanics & Farmers Institute," to be located in the town of Asheville.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the General Assembly to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company.

FAMILY GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of Every Kind,

and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low. Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as a Drug Store.

SULLIVAN & PATTON.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have every thing usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, Dec. 2, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1858.

John B. Allison and others,
VS.
Leonard Higdon and Samuel Higdon:

It appearing to the Court that the Defendants, Leonard Higdon and Samuel Higdon, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, commanding the said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for the county of Jackson, in the town of Webster, on the third Monday in March, 1859, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint of J. B. Allison and others, or the same will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness; Allen Fisher, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in September, 1858, and in the 83d year of our Independence.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

Dec. 2 1858. 6w Printer's fee $6.

HILLSBOROUGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

ON January 12th, 1859, the Institution above named will be opened at Hillsborough, N. C., to be conducted in chief by Capt. C. C. Tew, now Superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, South Carolina, and Mr. W. D. Gaillard, a graduate of the South Carolina Military Academy, and an instructor of approved experience. The drill, discipline, and course of studies, will assimilate as nearly as practicable to those of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. The studies of the first two years, or preparatory course, will be, Arithmetic, Algebra, English Grammar, History of the United States, History of England, Ancient History, Mythology, Geology, French and Latin. The details of the advanced course will be announced hereafter.

The Academic year will continue uninterruptedly from January 12th to the fourth week in November.

The charge will be $300 per annum, payable as follows: $100 at the commencement of the Academic year; $100 on May 1st, and $100 on August 1st, for which the Academy will provide instructions, text books, stationery, quarters, board, fuel, washing, clothing, (except shirts, prawers and socks,) and medical attendance.

No pupil will be admitted under 13 or over 18 years of age, or who cannot read and write with facility.

For further information address the undersigned at Columbia, S. C., until January 1st, after that date at Hillsborough, N. C.

C. C. TEW.

November 25, 1858. 6w.

No stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at J. A. PATTON'S.

OLD TYPE METAL

For Sale Here.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞Business and professional cards, not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening at Temperance Hall.

E. D. J. ASTON, *N. G.*

A. J. LINDSEY, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. G. HARDY,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day or night.

Residence at the Eagle Hotel. Office opposite the Court House and near the Cape Fear Bank.

Asheville, November 4, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.

Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.

Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb. 12'57 1y

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made

Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,

making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24, 1857.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern and Murphey stages stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO. have received and to arrive, a superior assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, in great variety.

October 7.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Compan.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Com-
Charles B. Root, } mittee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. M. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Milliams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph M hite, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned having purchased the property known as the Dunlap house, has removed from his old stand opposite the Eagle Hotel, and may now be found, permanently located, one door East of the Jail, and facing the

Public Square.

He has in store, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and excellent assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES.

Cakes, bread, crackers, fish, cheese, candies, cigars, tobacco, snuff, &c., always on hand.

Call and see, at the new stand.

M. L. DOYLE.

August 26, 1858. tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made *BOOTS & SHOES.*

BLACK MOUNTAIN!

THE subscriber having leased for a term of 5 years the Black Mountain property, takes pleasure in notifying the public that the

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

will be opened to-day, August 27th, for the accommodation of visitors. Every possible arrangement has been made to ensure the comfort of guests. Attentive servants and good fare may be confidently expected.

He would advise all persons visiting the Mountain to start early from Asheville, so as to reach the Mountain House before night, get a refreshing sleep, and be prepared to enjoy the magnificent sun-rise view, from the highest point of land in the United States, East of the Rocky Mountains. T. T. PATTON.

September 2. 1858. tf

Spectator copy 4 weeks, and present bill to Sullivan & Patton.

JUST RECEIVED.

WE have just received, and offer for sale, large lot of Rio and Laguyra

Coffee, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pearl Starch, Imperial and Black Teas, French Olives, Prunes, Citron, White Wine Vinegar, Pickled Salmon, Turpentine Soap, Indigo, Madder, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, &c.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

July 23, 1858.

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE undersigned take pleasure in informing the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership, in the south end of Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business in all its branches. They have in their employment a practical Painter and Trimmer.

Those who have jobs they want repainted and trimmed, would do well to call. All work done at short notice. They flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in Western Carolina. Repairing neatly done at short notice, and prices as low as the times will permit, and cash not refused.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT,
South end of Asheville.

July 15, 1858.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of

Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-

ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, 1858.

FANCY TRICKS.

GO to Aston's and see his new and varied collection of fancy articles, just opened, and going off at rapid rates, and figures to suit the times. October 28.

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

A. WINTER'S

MULAY SAW-MILLS.

THE undersigned respectfully invites the public to call and see the *MULAY MILL*, now completed by M. Patton, Esq., on the Swannanoa, five miles above Asheville. Any information about the above mills, or machinery for building them, can be obtained of Mr. Patton, of Asheville, or A. Winter, at Due West, S. C. A list of prices for said machinery is left with Mr. Patton, and any order through him will be promptly attended to. Persons wanting information or machinery can also address me.

A. WINTER, Patentee.

Due West, S. C., Sept. 30, 1858. 6m*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

200 REAMS Cap, Letter, and Note Paper, just received and for sale, at ASTON'S.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, ESQ., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been for months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Whole sale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at

W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by *W. H. JACKSON & CO.*

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

MACCARONI,

Potash for making soap, Table Salt, Coxe's Refined Sparkling Gelatine, &c., &c., for sale by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 19, 1858.

450 Yards Choice Country LINSEY, just received, and for sale cheap by W. H. JACKSON & CO,

Sept. 23.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as "*the panics*," ASTON "*is himself again*" and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN, DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; Its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness' a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Cancers and Scrofula Cured.

One Hundred and Thirteen Cases Cured Last Year, 1857.

Pamphlets containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that may wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of *DR. CLOPTON'S* wonderful remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, progress, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

August 19, 1858. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

May 20, 1858 1y.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, '58.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Molasses, Molasses.

Manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, Esq., for sale by the gallon or barrel, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

185. 1858.

Summey, McDowell & Co.

Would call the attention of a discriminating public to their extensive assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS.

Embracing every article usually kept in this place, and selected in the Eastern cities by Mr. D. F. Summey, well known for his judgment in catering for the tastes and wants of this place.

Ladies and gentlemen will find every thing they require for making comfortable and adorning the outer person. For cash we will offer inducements. To long winded customers, we have but little to offer. Pay, either down or promptly at the end of the year, is what we aim at, and all such customers will find it to their interest to give us a call and buy some of our pretty goods.

We deem it unnecessary to enumerate our goods. All we will say is, that our stock is the best one in the town, and the best west of the Blue Ridge, in the State.

September 30, 1858.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE, Brick Corner opposite the Court House: *RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,* Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

ANYTHING you want, usually found in village stores, for sale cheap, by SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.